



Security Council

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S/23915
14 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a memorandum showing the negative and deleterious effects on the services and programmes of the health sector resulting from the aerial embargo imposed on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by Security Council resolution 748 (1992).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annexed memorandum circulated as documents of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Permanent Representative

Annex

Memorandum showing the negative and deleterious effects
of the aerial embargo on the Great Socialist People's
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Many negative effects have resulted from the aerial embargo imposed on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by Security Council resolution 748 (1992). The health service sector has been the one most seriously affected, as is indicated below:

I. Medical supplies

- (a) There are numerous medical supplies that need to be transported speedily from processing and preparation sites to storage sites. The lack of means of rapid transportation with good storage conditions also leads to disruption of treatment, prevention, inoculation and diagnosis programmes, such as the child inoculation programmes. Another result is the reduction of the effectiveness of these substances or the total cessation of effectiveness, particularly with regard to drugs whose life is confined to a number of days only, such as radioactive iodine used in glandular treatment and some chemical reagents.
- (b) Many if not most means of maritime transport and international maritime agencies do not have the expertise or capacities for preserving certain types of drugs, vaccines and sera that all international health organizations, first and foremost the World Health Organization, recommend be kept in the cold chain because non-compliance will lead to certain spoilage. Libyan Arab sea ports and world ports also are not prepared for storage in accordance with these specifications. The main examples of such types of drugs are as follows:

Certain cancer antidotes
Certain vital antidotes
Hormones such as insulin
Anticoagulants
Haemophilia antidotes
Certain uterine contraction agents
Blood group series and their derivatives
Anaesthetics
Amino acids used in intravenous feeding
Some eye surgery drugs
Vaccines of all kinds
Scorpion and snake sera and hydrophobia vaccines
Chemical reagents for rhesus work
Bacterial culture reagents and many other items

(c) Narcotic drugs and tranquilizers require an organized mode of importation guaranteeing that no quantity is pilfered. This security requirement cannot be met through maritime transport and transit through a number of ports on the way to arrival in the Jamahiriya, in addition to transit through the ports of the exporting State and the importing State.

(d) Necessity often calls for speedy emergency orders to meet deficiencies in the drug stock in one or more categories. Such circumstances require that the orders be available within a matter of days, and the aerial embargo does not ensure that or rather prevents it.

(e) On the basis of previous normal circumstances, a number of agreements were made for orders to be delivered by air, on credit terms binding on both parties, with deliveries to be made by air. Current circumstances do not permit this, and this requires basic adjustments in the letter of credit, which requires measures and considerable time and will result in an unquestionable delay in the arrival of these orders and, consequently, a deficiency in the stock, while some consignments are located in airport depots outside the Great Jamahiriya, ready for delivery.

(f) The halting of air flights has had a negative effect on information regarding tenders for shipments by sea and information on existing tenders, such as tender 1/93, in connection with which we are waiting for data and samples sent by foreign countries seeking to participate, and these have to be sent by air mail. This, in turn, will greatly disrupt the medical supply system in the future.

(g) Some patients are suffering from allergies that require a sample taken from the patient to be sent abroad by air for analysis. In these circumstances, it is absolutely impossible to carry out this process.

(h) Some individuals are afflicted with symptoms unknown or not customary in the Jamahiriya, and the importation of drugs for them requires speedy special orders for specific drugs. Delay in the arrival of such drugs or shipment by sea may result in the death of the patient or, at least, aggravation of his conditions.

II. Medical services and international health

The departure of many nurses, physicians and technicians has left great confusion in the field of medical services. The aerial embargo has prevented participation in scientific medical conferences, symposiums and meetings and the entry of scientific data, publications, research and periodicals. It has prevented visits agreed on in the medical field being made on schedule. Furthermore, the most salient aspects of the detrimental impact in these two fields are as follows:

(a) It is not possible to send many difficult cases abroad; arranging for the patients to travel to neighbouring countries by land and sea would lead to serious complications.

(b) Many professors and specialists are unable to come to the Jamahiriya to perform difficult surgical operations or treat acute cases.



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NOTE VERBALE DATED 13 MAY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BRAZIL TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Acting Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note dated 3 April 1992, has the honour to inform him that the Brazilian Government has taken the necessary measures to ensure the implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 748 (1992).

Presidential decree No. 494, enacted on 15 April 1992 and published the following day in the Official Register (Diario Oficial), determines that:

"The Brazilian authorities are obliged to comply, in respect of their respective competences, with the provisions of resolution 748 (1992), adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 31 March 1992, the text of which is attached herewith, on the application of mandatory sanctions against Libya, effective on 15 April 1992."

By an executive order (Portaria No. 9) issued on 16 April and published in the Official Register on 20 April 1992, the Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning determined the denial of authorization for any sale or supply to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of aircraft or aircraft components (para. 4 (b) of the resolution) and of arms and related matériel as defined in paragraph 5 (a) of the resolution.

Also with reference to paragraph 4 (b) of the resolution, the Brazilian Embassy in Tripoli formally notified the terms of resolution 748 (1992) to the Brazilian nationals who had been working in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, under private contracts, in the maintenance servicing of aircraft for Libyan Arab Airlines.

With reference to paragraph 6 (a) of the resolution, the Brazilian Government has determined the withdrawal of two members of the staff of the Libyan diplomatic mission in Brasilia and has taken measures to restrict and control the movement of the remaining staff members within the national territory.

With a view to ensuring the full implementation of paragraph 6 (c), the Brazilian authorities inquire whether the Committee established by resolution 748 (1992) intends to circulate to Member States a list of the "Libyan nationals who have been denied entry to or expelled from other States because of their involvement in terrorist activities".

The remaining provisions of the resolution are either covered by the measures described above or are not applicable to Brazil.

The Acting Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations kindly requests that the present note be circulated as a document of the Security Council.



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LETTER DATED 14 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the communiqué issued by the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

I should be grateful if you would have this communiqué circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Permanent Representative

Annex

Communiqué from the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison
and International Cooperation

Proceeding from the belief of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the necessity of strengthening the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, it has declared its acceptance of Security Council resolution 731 (1992) and its readiness to implement its provisions relating to definitive renunciation of terrorism in all its forms and of whatever origin.

Accordingly, the Great Jamahiriya is taking the following steps in confirmation of the above declaration of its condemnation of acts of terrorism that cause the loss of innocent human lives:

1. Libya severs relations with all organizations and groups involved in international terrorism of any kind;
2. It affirms that there are no terrorist training camps or terrorist groups or organizations in its territory and invites a committee from the Security Council, the United Nations Secretariat or any appropriate United Nations body to investigate this at any time;
3. Libya will not in any way permit its territory, its citizens or its institutions to be used directly or indirectly for the perpetration of terrorist acts. It is ready to impose the severest penalties on any one proved to be involved in such acts, whether they be citizens or residents in its territory;
4. Libya undertakes to respect the national options of all States and to base its relations on mutual respect and non-intervention in internal affairs.

In implementation of the above, Libya undertakes to adopt the following measures:

(a) Libya will comply with the United Kingdom's request concerning its previous relations with the Irish Republican Army and calls for a meeting between a Libyan representative and a United Kingdom representative to discuss this question;

(b) Libya undertakes to deport from its territory any person who is proved to be involved in terrorist acts;

(c) In addition to the above, Libya wishes to be informed - and agrees to full and effective cooperation - regarding the other concrete and practical measures required of it specifically for the implementation of Security Council resolution 731 (1992) with respect to the elimination of all forms of international terrorism.

Libya undertakes to respect all the terms of the letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 11 May 1992 by the Secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation.

People's Committee for Foreign Liaison
and International Cooperation



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LETTER DATED 14 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by
Mr. Ibrahim M. Bishari, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's
Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation, which he requests be
made known to the Security Council and distributed as an official document.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Permanent Representative

Annex

While I welcome your efforts to identify a peaceful solution to the crisis between my country on the one hand and the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France on the other, I wish to inform you of the following in the hope that this information will be passed on to the Security Council and distributed as an official document.

Libya accepts Security Council resolution 731 (1992), with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, declares once again that it definitively renounces all forms of international terrorism of whatever origin and, accordingly, is taking the following steps:

1. With regard to international terrorism

- (i) It severs relations with all groups and organizations involved in international terrorism of any kind;
- (ii) It affirms that there are no terrorist training camps or terrorist organizations or groups in its territory and invites a committee from the Security Council, the United Nations Secretariat or any appropriate United Nations body to investigate this at any time;
- (iii) Libya will not in any way permit its territory, its citizens or its institutions to be used directly or indirectly for the perpetration of terrorist acts. It is prepared to impose the severest penalties on anyone proved to be involved in such acts;
- (iv) Libya undertakes to respect the national options of all States and to base its relations on mutual respect and non-intervention in internal affairs.

With a view to implementing these commitments, Libya is adopting the following measures:

- (a) Libya will comply promptly and effectively with the United Kingdom's request for information concerning Libya's links with the Irish Republican Army, including details of financial assistance, provision of weapons, training of personnel and names of contact points. In this connection, Libya proposes that a meeting be held between a Libyan representative and a United Kingdom representative, in the presence of the Secretary-General, at a United Nations headquarters location.
- (b) Libya undertakes to deport from its territory the Palestinian national Khidr Samir Ilyas Hijab. Libya believes that this individual is not presently in its territory but undertakes to deport him whenever he may be located in Libyan territory.

(c) In addition to the above, Libya wishes to be informed - and agrees to full and effective cooperation - regarding other concrete and practical measures, including details such as names, contacts or actions specifically required to implement Security Council resolution 731 (1992), with respect to the renunciation of terrorism.

(d) Libya does not now have any link with Abu Musa or Abu Nidal. The last time when Abu Musa visited Libya was in late 1989.

2. With regard to compensation

Libya officially undertakes to pay appropriate compensation if its responsibility for this incident is established.

3. With regard to the French requests

In agreeing to all the French requests contained in document S/23306, submitted to the Secretary-General on 30 December 1991, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya calls for a meeting between the Libyan Examining Magistrate and the French Examining Magistrate under the auspices of the Secretary-General at one of the United Nations headquarters locations, with a view to initiating practical measures for the required judicial cooperation between the two parties in order to establish the truth as soon as possible.

4. With regard to the surrender of the two suspected persons

The competent authorities in Libya have not rejected the principle of surrendering the two individuals under suspicion. Accordingly, they presented a number of initiatives and proposals in accordance with the legislation in force. Since these initiatives and proposals were not accepted by the other parties, they have referred the issue to the Basic People's Congresses (Libya's legislative authority) for the adoption of a suitable position at the earliest opportunity.

The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya affirms its determination to act in a manner which maintains international peace and security and is consistent with the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. Since the onset of this crisis, it has striven - and continues to strive - for an honourable and peaceful solution which will spare the world any further escalation.

Ibrahim M. BISHARI
Secretary of the People's Committee of the
People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison
and International Cooperation



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NOTE VERBALE DATED 11 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION
OF AUSTRALIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to provide the following information pursuant to paragraph 8 of United Nations Security Council resolution 748 (1992) of 30 March 1992, which requested all States to report to the Secretary-General by 15 May 1992 on the measures which they have instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraphs 3 to 7 of the resolution.

In accordance with the terms of paragraph 3 of the resolution, Australian implementation of resolution 748 (1992) commenced on 16 April 1992 and was instituted on the basis of regulatory powers pursuant to relevant existing Acts of Parliament.

In particular:

(a) Amendments to the Air Navigation Regulations, effective as of 16 April 1992, imposed an air embargo on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in accordance with the terms of paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 748 (1992). The relevant local civil aviation authorities were duly informed of the terms of these regulations and a Notice of Airmen (NOTAM) was issued;

(b) As of 16 April 1992, an embargo on defence, defence-related and dual use goods was imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya pursuant to both existing and newly promulgated Customs (prohibited exports) Regulations. These measures were taken pursuant to meeting the obligations set out in paragraphs 4 (b) and 5 (b) of resolution 748 (1992);

(c) The relevant administrative authorities verified that none of the activities referred to in paragraph 4 (b) of the resolution were taking place in Australia.

No specific actions have been necessary in respect of:

(a) Paragraph 5 (c) of resolution 748 (1992), as no Australian officials or agents are present in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya advising the Libyan Government on military matters;

(b) Paragraph 6 (b) of resolution 748 (1992), as Australia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya do not maintain missions in each other's countries;

(c) Paragraph 6 (a) of resolution 748 (1992), as Libyan Arab Airlines does not maintain an office in Australia.

The relevant immigration authorities have been informed of the terms of paragraph 6 (c) of resolution 748 (1992) and have taken appropriate steps to comply with the terms of this paragraph. Under Australia's Migration Act and Regulations, the persons described in paragraph 6 (c) are ineligible for grant of an entry visa. None of these persons have been permitted to enter Australia.



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15 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 12 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION
OF AUSTRIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to submit the following report in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 748 (1992):

Austria is fully implementing the air embargo against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as provided for by paragraph 4 of resolution 748 (1992). A decree soon to be issued by the Austrian Federal Minister for Economic Affairs under the Foreign Trade Act of 1984 will subject to the requirement of prior permission by that Federal Ministry those legal transactions or activities that are prohibited by paragraph 4 of the resolution. It is understood that no such permission will be granted. Engineering and maintenance servicing is not available in Austria for Libyan aircraft or aircraft components and the airworthiness of Libyan aircraft will not be certified in Austria. With regard to the prohibition concerning insurance contracts, specific legislation is being prepared which will be submitted to the Austrian parliament.

In order to implement paragraph 5 of the resolution, the Austrian Federal Government issued a decree, on 5 May 1992, under the Federal Act of 1977 regulating the export, import and transit of weapons and military equipment. This decree provides for a comprehensive prohibition of any export to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of weapons and military equipment as well as of civil arms and civil ammunition. Any violation of the provisions of this decree is subject to specific penal sanctions.

Legal transactions or activities relating to the export of weapons, ammunition and explosives to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya are also fully covered by the decree of 30 April 1992 issued by the Austrian Federal Minister for Economic Affairs under the Foreign Trade Act of 1984. This decree subjects all such legal transactions or activities to the requirement of prior permission by that Federal Ministry. Again it is understood that no such permission will be granted.

In accordance with paragraph 6 of the resolution and following consultations with the United Nations Office at Vienna, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Austria requested the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to reduce its diplomatic staff in Vienna. In compliance with this request, the Austrian authorities have been informed by the Libyan People's Bureau in Vienna that two Libyan diplomats have been recalled. The security measures envisaged in paragraph 6 are being undertaken by the Austrian police authorities, including appropriate measures with regard to the movement of Libyan diplomats accredited in Vienna. The Austrian Federal Ministry for Public Economy and Transport has suspended the commercial activity of the Vienna office of the Libyan Arab Airlines.

It follows from the foregoing that Austria is fully implementing the mandatory measures adopted by the Security Council in resolution 748 (1992).



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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 14 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF SINGAPORE TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that Singapore has taken the necessary administrative measures to enforce sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in compliance with and as provided for in Security Council resolution 748 (1992), which was adopted on 31 March 1992.

In this respect, Singapore has taken measures to:

(a) Deny clearance for flights to or from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya seeking to land or overfly Singapore airspace;

(b) Advise government or government-linked companies involved in the sale, supply and servicing of aircraft or aircraft components to comply with paragraph 4 (b) of the resolution;

(c) Control the sale of aircraft and aircraft parts to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya under the Control of Imports and Exports Order, 1989, using the import certification and verification procedures;

(d) Prohibit the export of all weapons or arms to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya under the Arms and Explosives Act and control the export and import of arms, weapons and dual-use items under the Control of Imports and Exports Order, 1989;

(e) Impose entry controls for known Libyan nationals who have been denied entry or expelled from other States because of their involvement in terrorist activities.

The Permanent Representative wishes to inform the Secretary-General that Singapore does not have diplomatic relations with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The sanctions will remain in force until the Security Council decides otherwise.



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14 May 1992

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LETTER DATED 14 MAY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOTSWANA TO THE UNITED
NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to forward information concerning measures instituted by Botswana to comply with resolution 748 (1992), and in particular paragraphs 3 to 7 thereof, which was adopted by the Security Council on 31 March 1992.

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the circulation of this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) P. E. LEGWAILA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Measures instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraphs 3 to 7 of Security Council resolution 748 (1992)

Botswana has decided to take the following measures to show compliance with paragraphs 3 to 7 of Security Council resolution 748 (1992):

Paragraph 4 (a)

Botswana will deny permission to any aircraft that may want to take off from, land in or fly over Botswana's airspace if it is destined to land or has taken off from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Exception would be flights on humanitarian grounds.

Paragraph 4 (b)

Botswana does not have any problem with subparagraph (b), which calls for the prohibition of the supply of any aircraft components to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and also prohibits the provision of engineering and maintenance servicing of Libyan aircraft.

Paragraph 5 (a), (b) and (c)

Botswana has no capacity to supply arms and other related military equipment to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Neither can Botswana provide any technical experts who could advise or train Libyans in the military field. Points of entry and exit in Botswana will be vigilant in monitoring transit traffic whose destination could be the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Paragraph 6 (a)

Until such time that the Security Council decides that the Libyan Government has complied with the terms of resolution 748 (1992), the Botswana Government will restrict the number of the Libyan diplomats at their mission in Gaborone to four, namely the Secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau, the Counsellor, the Administrative Attaché and the Financial Attaché.

Paragraph 6 (b)

Air Botswana has no links with Libyan Arab Airlines and there are no Libyan Arab Airline offices in Botswana. Possible future cooperation will be prevented until the Security Council decides otherwise.

Paragraph 6 (c)

Botswana will "take the appropriate steps to deny entry to or expel Libyan nationals who have been denied entry to or expelled from other States because of their involvement in terrorist activities".

Paragraph 7

Botswana will act strictly in accordance with the provisions of resolution 748 (1992).



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LETTER DATED 14 MAY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, A.I. OF
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF VENEZUELA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 12 May 1992 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela concerning compliance with Security Council resolution 748 (1992), adopted by the Security Council at its 3063rd meeting, held on 31 March 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annex hereto circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Carlos BIVERO
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 12 May 1992 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of Venezuela addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 748 (1992), adopted by the Security Council at its 3063rd meeting, held on 31 March 1992.

With respect to paragraph 6 of the resolution I wish to inform you that Venezuela has requested the withdrawal of three of the seven officials accredited to the Libyan diplomatic mission in Caracas.

I wish to inform you further that the Government of Venezuela will fully comply with the other obligations set forth in the resolution and that, to that end, appropriate instructions have been given to the various government agencies concerned.

David LOPEZ HENRIQUEZ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires
Ministry of Foreign Affairs



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NOTE VERBALE DATED 11 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF SRI LANKA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the latter's note of 16 December 1991, has the honour to state that the Government of Sri Lanka is not a supplier of weapons and military equipment, and therefore has no exports of such items to Yugoslavia.

The Permanent Representative wishes to state further that the Government of Sri Lanka is complying with the provisions of Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991).



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14 May 1992

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 12 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the latter's note of 16 December 1991, and further to the Mission's note No. 13/92 of 9 January 1992, has the honour to confirm that:

- (a) There are no contracts between the Government of Egypt and any Yugoslav party for the exportation and delivery of weapons or military equipment to Yugoslavia;
 - (b) The Government of Egypt has taken the necessary measures preventing the exportation of arms and military equipment to Yugoslavia in any way and from any source of military production in Egypt;
 - (c) The Government of Egypt is exercising coordination among all the Egyptian institutions to prevent the exportation of any civil products that could be used militarily;
 - (d) Egypt, in the framework of monitoring its airports and the Suez Canal, ensures that the ports, airports and territories are not used in the transit or facilitation process of transporting weapons or military equipment to Yugoslavia.
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LETTER DATED 14 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text in Russian, of a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan on the events taking place in and around Nagorny Karabakh.

I kindly request you to have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council. According to the latest information, Armenian aggression against my country continues in full force. Armenian military forces are now operating in the territory of Azerbaijan and attacking the town of Lachin, which is not within the Nagorny Karabakh area.

(Signed) Hassan HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Russian]

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE AZERBAIJANI REPUBLIC

Units of the Armenian army which have been moved into Nagorny Karabakh, together with terrorist formations, have committed another criminal act in the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic by seizing the last Azerbaijani populated settlement in Nagorny Karabakh - the town of Lachin. After blocking the Shusha-Lachin road, units of the Armenian army have subjected the town of Lachin to a massive artillery bombardment directly from the territory of the Republic of Armenia. The aim of the Armenian military formations has been to consolidate the establishment of a corridor to link Nagorny Karabakh to the Republic of Armenia in territory seized from Azerbaijan. What is taking place, in fact, is open military aggression by one State Member of the United Nations, which is also a member of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, against another member of those same international organizations - the Azerbaijani Republic, which has been recognized by more than 110 States in the world.

The aforementioned acts demonstrate the inability of the leadership of the Republic of Armenia to carry on a civilized political dialogue and give grounds for believing that it is pursuing an aggressive policy. After signing the tripartite statement on a cease-fire along the whole Azerbaijani-Armenian frontier and in Nagorny Karabakh on 8 May 1992 at the meeting organized in Tehran on the initiative of Iran, the Armenian side is in fact pursuing other goals. That meeting was essential to it in order to conceal its true intentions from the world community. There is no doubt that the leadership of Armenia and President L. Ter-Petrosyan himself, on arriving in Tehran, had prior knowledge of this planned campaign of flagrant depredation.

The hypocritical policy pursued by the leadership of Armenia in the sphere of international relations could have serious consequences, in the first place for the Republic of Armenia itself.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that the Azerbaijani Republic considers the seizure of Shusha and the mass bombardment of Lachin as a unilateral violation by the Republic of Armenia of the agreements reached at Tehran and, in this connection, it renounces all the obligations it has undertaken. This event once again demonstrates that the Government of Armenia, which is following a path of continuing gross violations of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and which is endeavouring by the use of force to link Nagorny Karabakh to Armenia, remains true to its aggressive policy, which runs counter to the rules of international law, and this makes it essential to review the question of Armenia's membership in those organizations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic states that the Azerbaijani Republic retains its right to use all possible means to eliminate the consequences of this aggressive policy, which is directed against its territorial integrity and threatens its independence, and it considers it essential to bring this matter to the attention of the United Nations, all foreign States and the world community.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic also considers it essential to point out that the Republic has sufficient force and the means to implement appropriate measures.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Azerbaijani Republic



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Belgium, France and United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992,

Expressing its appreciation for the reports of the Secretary-General of 24 April 1992 (S/23836) and 12 May 1992 (S/23900) pursuant to resolution 749 (1992),

Deeply concerned about the serious situation in certain parts of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and in particular about the rapid and violent deterioration of the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and the continuing role that the European Community is playing in achieving a peaceful solution in Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as in other republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Having considered the announcement in Belgrade on 4 May 1992 described in paragraph 24 of the report of the Secretary-General of 12 May 1992 concerning the withdrawal of Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) personnel from republics other than Serbia and Montenegro and the renunciation of authority over those who remain,

Noting the urgent need for humanitarian assistance and the various appeals made in this connection, in particular by the President of Bosnia-Herzegovina,

Deplores the tragic incident on 4 May 1992 which caused the death of a member of the European Community Monitor Mission,

Deeply concerned about the safety of United Nations personnel in Bosnia-Herzegovina,

1. Demands that all parties and others concerned in Bosnia-Herzegovina stop the fighting immediately, respect immediately and fully the cease-fire signed on 12 April 1992, and cooperate with the efforts of the European Community to bring about urgently a negotiated political solution respecting the principle that any change of borders by force is not acceptable;
2. Welcomes the efforts undertaken by the European Community in the framework of the discussions on constitutional arrangements for Bosnia-Herzegovina under the auspices of the Conference on Yugoslavia, urges that the discussions be resumed without delay, and urges the three communities in Bosnia-Herzegovina to participate actively and constructively in these discussions on a continuous basis as recommended by the Secretary-General and to conclude and implement the constitutional arrangements being developed at the tripartite talks;
3. Demands that all forms of interference from outside Bosnia-Herzegovina, including by units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) as well as elements of the Croatian Army, cease immediately, and that Bosnia-Herzegovina's neighbours take swift action to end such interference and respect the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina;
4. Demands that those units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and elements of the Croatian Army now in Bosnia-Herzegovina must either be withdrawn, or be subject to the authority of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective international monitoring, and requests the Secretary-General to consider without delay what international assistance could be provided in this connection;
5. Demands also that all irregular forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina be disbanded and disarmed;
6. Calls upon all parties and others concerned to ensure that forcible expulsions of persons from the areas where they live and any attempts to change the ethnic composition of the population, anywhere in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, cease immediately;
7. Emphasizes the urgent need for humanitarian assistance, material and financial, taking into account the large number of refugees and displaced persons and fully supports the current efforts to deliver humanitarian aid to all the victims of the conflict and to assist in the voluntary return of displaced persons to their homes;

8. Calls on all parties and others concerned to ensure that conditions are established for the effective and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance, including safe and secure access to airports in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to keep under active review the feasibility of protecting international humanitarian relief programmes, including the option mentioned in paragraph 29 of his report of 12 May 1992, and of ensuring safe and secure access to Sarajevo airport, and to report to the Security Council by 26 May 1992;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General, having regard to the evolution of the situation and to the results of the efforts undertaken by the European Community, to continue to keep under review the possibility of deploying a peace-keeping mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina under the auspices of the United Nations;

11. Demands that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with UNPROFOR and the European Community Monitor Mission, and respect fully their freedom of movement and the safety of their personnel;

12. Notes the progress made thus far in the deployment of UNPROFOR, welcomes the fact that UNPROFOR has assumed the full responsibility called for by its mandate in Eastern Slavonia, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that UNPROFOR will assume its full responsibilities in all the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) as soon as possible and to encourage all parties and others concerned to resolve any problems remaining in this connection;

13. Urges all parties and others concerned to cooperate in every way with UNPROFOR in accordance with the United Nations Plan and to comply strictly with the Plan in all its aspects, in particular the disarming of all irregular forces, whatever their origin, in the UNPAs;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with relevant resolutions of the Council.



Security Council

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LETTER DATED 14 MAY 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The members of the Security Council have asked me to convey to you their thanks for your first progress report on the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) (S/23870). They welcome the subsequent announcement on 9 May by the UNTAC Force Commander, General Sanderson, that phase II of the cease-fire arrangements under the United Nations peace-keeping plan for Cambodia will begin on 13 June. The members of the Council consider it vital that UNTAC should have the full cooperation of the parties and their full compliance with the United Nations plan. You may be assured of Council members' firm support in this regard.

(Signed) Peter HOHENFELLNER
President of the Security Council
